

HUBUNGAN ANTARA DUKUNGAN KELUARGA DENGAN SELF EFFICACY TERHADAP PENDERITA TUBERKULOSIS PARU DI PUSKESMAS SEWON 1 DAN PUSKESMAS JETIS 1

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INTISARI

Latar Belakang: Tuberkulosis Paru (TB) adalah penyakit infeksi menular yang disebabkan oleh kuman *Basilus Mycobacterium Tuberculosis*. Kasus TB paru di Kabupaten Bantul pada tahun 2016 ditemukan kasus TB sebesar 66,80%. Jumlah kematian akibat TB dilaporkan sebanyak 11 orang dan angka keberhasilan pengobatan (*Succes Rate*) terdiri dari angka kesembuhan dan pengobatan lengkap sebesar 95,09%.

Tujuan Penelitian: Diketuinya Hubungan Antara Dukungan Keluarga Dengan *Self Efficacy* terhadap Penderita TB Paru di Puskesmas Sewon 1 dan Puskesmas Jetis 1.

Metode Penelitian: Penelitian Kuantitatif non-eksperimental dengan pendekatan *Cross Sectional*. Tehnik pengambilan sampel menggunakan *Total Sampling* dengan jumlah responden sebanyak 34. Instrument penelitian menggunakan kuesioner Dukungan Keluarga dan *Self Efficacy*.

Hasil: Sebanyak 70,6% keluarga responden memberikan dukungan kategori baik dan *Self Efficacy* responden TB dengan kateori baik sebanyak 64,7%. Berdasarkan hasil uji statistik menggunakan rumus *Kendall's tau b* didapatkan bahwa ada hubungan antara dukungan keluarga dengan *self efficacy* penderita TB paru dengan nilai *p-value* = 0,001 dan keeratan hubungan $r = 0,604$.

Kesimpulan: Ada hubungan antara dukungan keluarga dengan *self efficacy* terhadap penderita TB paru di Puskesmas Sewon 1 dan Puskesmas Jetis 1.

Kata Kunci: Tuberkulosis Paru, Dukungan Keluarga, *Self Efficacy*

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THE CORRELATION BETWEEN FAMILY SUPPORT AND SELF EFFICACY OF TUBERCULOSIS PATIENTS IN PUSKESMAS SEWON 1 AND PUSKESMAS JETIS 1

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ABSTRACT

Background: Pulmonary Tuberculosis (TB) is a contagious infectious disease caused by *Bassilus Mycobacterium Tuberculosis* germ. The case of pulmonary tuberculosis in Bantul Regency in 2016 found is 66,80 %. The number of death due to TB is 11 patients and the Success Rate consists of thorough healing and treatment rate of 95,09%.

Research Objective: it is to find correlation between family support and self efficacy of tuberculosis patients in Puskesmas Sewon 1 and Puskesmas Jetis 1.

Research Method: Non-experimental quantitative research applies Cross Sectional Approach. Sample collection technique uses Total Sampling with the number of respondents of 34 people. The questionnaire of Family Support and Self Efficacy was used by the researcher.

Results: There are 70,6% of families as the respondents give support in good category and TB respondents Self Efficacy in good category of 64,7%. Based on the statistical result test uses the formulation of Kendall Tau B gained, it is found that there is a correlation between family support and self efficacy of pulmonary TB patients with p-values= 0,001 and closeness relationship of $r= 0,604$.

Conclusion: There is a correlation between the family support and self efficacy of tuberculosis patients in Puskesmas Sewon 1 and Puskesmas Jetis 1.

Keywords: Pulmonary Tuberculosis, Family Support, Self Efficacy.

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